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18 Hospital¹

1. In June 1952 the North Korean 18 Army Hospital, with accommodations for approximately 1,000 patients, was in six houses at approximately 127-37, 38-42, (CT-787875). At this hospital persons with serious wounds, both internal and external, were given first aid treatment for 10 to 20 days before being transferred to hospitals in rear areas. The hospital staff included a director, a chief of army surgeon, 6 army surgeons, 3 interns, 50 nurses, and a registration officer. There were also four Soviet civilian medical advisors attached to the hospital.
2. The 18 Hospital had six trucks which were used as ambulances. The medical instruments were very poor. Each patient was given 800 grams of rice, 20 grams of soy sauce, and 20 grams of sugar per day; and meat was served once a week. A mattress and a blanket were issued to each patient. There were electric lights installed in the hospital. Also, this hospital had a library, a recreation room, and two parallel bars for exercising.

36 Hospital²

3. In May the North Korean 36 Army Hospital occupied five civilian houses and eight caves at approximately 126-36, 39-14, (BU-933447). There were about

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1,500 patients under treatment in eight hospital wards. The hospital staff included a director, 10 army surgeons, and 60 nurses. The surgeons made their rounds of the hospital once a day.

4. The 36 Hospital had eight trucks which were used as ambulances. Most of the medicine was made in Russia. Only minor surgical instruments were available. Each patient was given 800 grams of soy bean oil, 20 grams of soy bean sauce, 20 grams of sugar, and some vegetables every day; and meat was served once a week. The wards were furnished with wooden cots, and every patient was issued a straw mattress and a blanket. Electric lights had been installed, and for recreation, there were a library, a recreation room, and some parallel bars. Approximately 15 North Korean anti-aircraft gun emplacements were in the hills around the hospital.

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166 Hospital

5. In May the North Korean 166 Army Hospital occupied three village houses and five caves at approximately 127-24, 38-59, (CU-614162), with about 1,200 patients under treatment. Most of the patients treated by the hospital were victims of internal diseases. The hospital staff included a director, 7 army surgeons, and about 50 nurses. The surgeons made their rounds of the hospital once a day.
6. The 166 Hospital had five trucks equipped with two berths each which were used as ambulances. This hospital had more medical instruments than the average hospital in North Korea. Each patient was given 800 grams of rice, 20 grams of soy bean oil, 20 grams of soy bean sauce, 20 grams of sugar, and some vegetables every day; and meat was served once a week. The cave wards were furnished with wooden cots, and there were electric lights with the power supply coming from the T'ongch'on-ni (127-24, 38-57) (CU-6112) transformer station. For recreation there were a library, two reading rooms and a volleyball court. There were approximately 30 North Korean anti-aircraft gun emplacements in the hills around the hospital.

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171 Hospital³

7. In May the North Korean 171 Army Hospital occupied five village houses and six caves at approximately 125-21, 39-20, (BU-722579). There were about 2,000 patients under treatment in seven hospital wards. The hospital staff included a director, 8 army surgeons, and about 100 nurses. The surgeons made their rounds of the hospital once a day.
8. The 171 Hospital had eight trucks which were used as ambulances. Most of the medicine was Soviet or Chinese. Medical instruments were scarce, but those available were better instruments than those found in other hospitals in North Korea. Sometimes, because of a lack of facilities, patients were transferred to other hospitals. Each patient was given 800 grams of rice, 20 grams of soy bean oil, 20 grams of soy bean sauce, 20 grams of sugar, and some vegetables every day; and meat was served once a week. The cave wards were furnished with wooden cots, but the patients in the village houses slept on the floor with straw mattresses and one blanket. The hospital was equipped with electric lights. For recreation there were a library, three reading rooms, and some parallel bars.

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Ministry of Internal Affairs Hospital

9. In early July a hospital attached to the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs, consisting of two Korean style brick-roofed buildings, was at Kunja-ri (125-42, 39-26) (YD-3268), 6.5 kilometers east of the Sukch'on railroad

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station (125-37, 39-25) (YD-2566). When the hospital was overcrowded two village houses were used as extra wards.

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10. The primary function of this hospital was the treatment of Ministry of Internal Affairs police employees; however, in the case of an emergency such as a bombing raid, North Korean military and civilian victims were temporarily admitted to the hospital. In early July the patients included 200 Ministry of Internal Affairs police personnel and 40 North Korean soldiers. The hospital staff included 20 military surgeons, 15 medical technicians, and 45 attendants. The hospital was well stocked with Soviet and Chinese medicine and was one of the few North Korean hospitals with X-ray equipment. The chief of the hospital was Major PAK Sang-ch'ol (2613/4161/0811), aged 42.

Medical Station of the 27 Division

11. In early June the medical station of the 27 Division, North Korean II Corps, was in eight caves at the foot of a 200 meter high hill about 100 meters west of Changan Temple (128-04, 38-37) (DT-1974). The cave entrances were well camouflaged with tree branches. Each cave could accommodate 50 patients. In early June there were 300 patients at the medical station, 20 percent of whom were in critical condition. Only the most serious cases were treated at this station; after emergency treatment, patients were removed to a rear area. Due mainly to the lack of adequate medical supplies, the fatality rate was high. There was a medical staff of 60 persons, including 6 medical officers, 30 male nurses, and 20 female nurses.

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Medical Station of the 47 Division

12. In early June the medical station of the 47 Division, North Korean I Corps, was in six caves about 500 meters west of Singe Temple in Onjong-ni (128-11, 38-41) (DT-2982). The cave entrances were camouflaged. Each cave could accommodate about 20 patients. There was a medical staff of 35 persons, including the commander, who was a captain, 4 medical officers, 12 male nurses, and 15 female nurses.

842 Unit

13. In early July the North Korean 842 Army Unit, numbering 1,230 men, was at Sa-dong (125-32, 39-01) (YD-1921), P'yongyang, where it had been since 20 May 1952. This unit consisted of North Korean troops who had been wounded and, after discharge from hospital, had been judged by the Central Reception Station (Chungan Ch'odae So)⁴ to be fit for limited duty. These former combat soldiers were engaged in organized rehabilitation of bombed-out areas and in assisting the farmers. The unit was commanded by Senior Colonel PAK Yong-tal (2613/7893/6671), aged 30; the chief of the rear service staff was Major KIM T'ae-sun (6855/3141/8642), aged 34.

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1. [] Comment. [] In mid-January 1952 the North Korean 18 Army Field Hospital was attached to a front line unit in Hoeyang-myon (127-41, 38-42) (CT-8684). The hospital staff included 16 surgeons, 30 assistants, and 195 nurses. The 18 Army Field Hospital and the 18 Army Hospital are presumably identical.
2. [] Comment. [] the North Korean Army 36 Field Hospital was at Sudong-ni (126-36, 39-14) (BU-9345) in early January 1952. []

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- 25X1 3. [] Comment. According to other information available to this office, the 171 Hospital of the 954 Army Detachment was at Ch'onsong-ni (approximately 126-21, 39-20) (BU-720577) in early June 1952. The hospital included about 500 convalescent patients who were working as janitors and cooks.
- 25X1 4. [] Comment. [] the North Korean Army Central Reception Station was established on 25 March 1952 in P'yongyang to examine soldiers who had been discharged from the field hospitals as physically unfit for further duty, to see if they were in any way capable of again participating in combat or of limited army service.
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